

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office: 100 E. Main Street
 Richmond, Va.
 Telephone: 100
 Second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday. \$10.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday. 4.00 1.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only. 1.00 1.00 1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday). 1.00 1.00 1.00

By Time-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
 Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and
 Petersburg, Va. One Week.
 Daily with Sunday. 15 cents
 Daily without Sunday. 10 cents
 Sunday only. 5 cents

Entered January 15, 1905, at Richmond, Va.,
 as second-class matter under act of Congress
 of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

THE WATCHWORD FOR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Rudolph Blankenburg, the Mayor of Philadelphia and the "warhorse of reform" during his visit here Tuesday as one of the Quaker City boosters, urged the business men of Richmond to unite their efforts to simplify and elevate municipal government. He has earned his right to make that appeal by the work he has done in "the resurrection of dead decency" in the city government of Philadelphia. In that high but difficult endeavor he says that he has been trying to carry on the city government as the Pennsylvania Railroad and Baldwin Locomotive Works are carried on. "We are trying to make our watchwords 'ability' and 'efficiency,'" he has said. He maintains that while the Pennsylvania Railroad has only 70,000 stockholders, the city of Philadelphia has 1,500,000 stockholders, all of whom live at home. Every man, woman and child resident in Philadelphia is a stockholder in this concern. "The Pennsylvania Railroad could not operate efficiently unless its watchword was 'efficiency,'" declares Mayor Blankenburg, "if 'efficiency' must be the watchword in order to make the Pennsylvania Railroad a success, then must it be doubly so in order to make the city of Philadelphia a success."

If the watchword of Richmond's city government were "efficiency," it would be as satisfactory to its citizen stockholders as is the Pennsylvania Railroad to the people it serves. There are no wrecks. There is practically no loss of life on that road. Why? Because the engineers are experts and not amateurs in running trains. There is no dissatisfaction with the service, because the Pennsylvania is giving the people the best service it can. The Pennsylvania Railroad does everything to protect and safeguard those whom it serves. Does the City Council of Richmond do that? In the present street car franchise controversy, for instance, is it doing everything to protect and safeguard the interests of the people? If so, will it adopt a model franchise fully saving the people from loss and exploitation? Will it impose a burden upon the people without guaranteeing improved service or lower rates? Will it disregard the welfare of the people by granting an indefinite and unrestricted right to tear up the streets of the city without the corresponding duty to serve any specific part of the city or to put down lines within a prescribed time under protective regulations and penalties?

The Common Council will vote upon the Richmond and Henric franchise matter Friday night. Will it safeguard the rights of the people by rejecting all bids and awaiting the adoption of a model franchise? Will its watchword be "efficiency" or "negligence"?

VIRGINIA AND BANKING REFORM.
 To-day's news brings the encouraging report that Senator Gore, as the unofficial representative of President-elect Wilson, has been having a number of conferences with New York bankers for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude relative to proposed reforms in our national banking laws. As Senator Gore has always in the past maintained a position of strong opposition to Aldrich tariff and banking legislation, his series of discussions with Wall Street and other interests is considered to be indicative of the wish of the incoming administration to consider carefully, and in a sane and conservative way, all points of view bearing upon the problem of banking reform. It would seem also that President-elect Wilson is endeavoring to learn all he can about the technical and complex banking question in order to give it intelligent consideration as soon as possible.

Further assurance is also to be found in the announcement that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which during the last session of Congress was charged with the duty of recommending legislation, has drawn up its conclusions in the form of a bill to be made the basis of hearings and discussion after the opening of the next Congress. This report is of peculiar interest to Virginia bankers and business men for the reason that Representative Glass, of Lynchburg, is chairman of the legislative subcommittee which has been considering measures of reform.

Any sound and meritorious legislation recommended by the House should have the full support of the business men of Virginia and of all Southern States. Better credit facilities are needed, not only to move the staple crops of the South, but also to make capital available for the better cultivation of our farm lands. The South is also constantly demanding new capital and banking resources to carry forward her remarkable industrial and commercial expansion. What is of

greater significance is the fact that, in the event of a panic or a money stringency arising from our defective banking system, or any other cause, the Southern States would probably suffer more than any other section of the country. The development of their resources would not only be retarded, but heavy losses would be incurred through the collapse of existing values and the impossibility of liquidation. Representative Glass has a great opportunity for formulating legislation which will touch the welfare of all classes and all sections, and particularly the people of the South. In this responsible task he should have the full support of the people of Virginia.

ILLINOIS' INEQUALITY IN TAXATION.
 Virginia is not the only State in which the system of tax assessment is inefficient. The returns of the county assessors in Illinois reveal deceit and evasion paralleling that which the official figures disclose in the Old Dominion.

Cook County, Illinois, includes the city of Chicago, with its 2,185,283 population. The assessors found only 14,613 watches and clocks in that county. In Kane, a comparatively small county, 10,000 timepieces were reported for taxation, and Champaign County listed more than 6,000. Putnam and Pulaski Counties had no watches and clocks so far as the assessments indicate. Putnam owned up to 193 pianos and Pulaski to seventy-four. Are people who possess pianos so poor that they cannot have watches and clocks?

Cook County reported but 13,196 sewing and knitting machines. Only eighty-five mules were reported and 8,000 more cattle than horses were listed. With all the vast industries of Chicago, it would be reasonable to suppose that Cook County would lead in the number of steam engines and boilers, yet the county assessor found only 985. Will County, very much smaller, turned in 618 engines, valued at nearly twice as much as those in Cook County, the average value placed on the Will County engines being \$1,200 and the Cook County average dropping to \$726. A total of 2,641 fire and burglar-proof safes are reported from Cook County, no other county reporting more than 673. Pulaski County reported that not a single safe was to be found within its borders. The property of Chicago's saloons and cafes is valued at \$36,660, yet the same class of property in Kankakee County is valued at \$166,580.

The catalogue of inequality and inefficiency in assessments runs into pages. Conditions in taxation in Illinois resemble closely those of Virginia. The returns from many of our counties are so absurd that they indict their citizens not only of evasion of duty, but also of open and notorious falsehood. Our tax system constitutes the long and complicated annual of evasion, deceit and fraud. Until the system is altered, the bulk of the returns in many counties will be little more than a tissue of lies.

RUSSO-CHINESE WAR IMMINENT.

The report that war between China and Russia over Mongolia is imminent is confirmed by most trustworthy authority. As the result of Russia's having recognized the "Mongolian republic," the movement for which, it is no secret, she inspired, a force of 40,000 men belonging to the Northern Chinese army is being massed on the Mongolian border.

A most interesting and significant fact connected with this action is that it was taken in response to the sentiment of over a hundred Mongolian princes and chiefs, expressed at a meeting held the other day in Peking. The gathering unanimously decided to repudiate "absolutely" the convention between Russia and Mongolia, the Mongolian republic, signed recently at Urga, the Mongolian capital, and resolved to petition President Yuan-Shai-Kai to afford military protection and support to those of the people who were willing to give adherence to the Chinese republic.

The petition was promptly granted, and the Northern army, comprising some of the best drilled and equipped Chinese soldiery, was immediately set in motion "to save Mongolia to China," as an inspired organ of the government phrases it.

The loyalty of these princes and chiefs, indicative as it is of a spirit of nationalism and patriotism, means much for the perpetuity of the republic. It means, moreover, it goes without saying, that Russia will attempt to make good her recognition by force of arms—which recognition was but the precursor of contemplated annexation.

Last, but not least, however, it means the necessity of a "British movement" in Tibet. What that will be considering the Anglo-Russian convention defining the sphere of influence of the two powers in Central Asia, and the triple entente, will be awaited with unusual interest. On the face of things it would appear that Russia has, through these agreements, played her ally into a hole; it will be difficult for the latter to get out of without weakening materially Russian new-born "friendship" for Great Britain, or risking loss of British prestige in China, no matter how essential the counter-play may be.

THE BATHING DECEIT.

Excepting the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, no late decision of the United States Supreme Court has been more severely assailed than that in the mimeograph patent case handed down last March. There the majority of the court were of the opinion that the owners of a patented article in selling it could stipulate what articles should be used in operating

the patent, although such articles were not themselves patented. This decision followed a long list of earlier ones upholding the rights of patentees, some holding that the proprietors of a patent could stipulate at what price and in what territory purchasers of the patented article could sell it.

This decision seemed to vest the owners of a patent with unlimited power over any business in which the patent is utilized. The Standard Manufacturing Company, which owned a patent on a stove, the use of which is indispensable in the profitable manufacture of enamelware, sought to impose many conditions on all the concerns using the stove. Those conditions, the court holds, cannot be imposed upon the product. The effect of this decision is that the law declares that the use of a patented article can be regulated by the patentee, but that the product of that patented article is free from his control.

The regulation of the selling price and the territory in which the patented article can be sold and all restrictions on the use of the product will no longer be sanctioned by law. The Sherman law puts such limitations under the ban, and the court rightly condemns them as being in restraint of trade and destructive of competition. The decision settles a vital point as to the use that can be made of a patent in evading the Sherman antitrust law. The principle of extending original monopoly privileges inherent in the patent is dangerous and must be carefully safeguarded. The patent law must not be made the loophole through which the Sherman law can be evaded, and the decision in the bathtub case tends to close that loophole.

A CUPID SPECIAL NEEDED.

Many women do not marry for the simple reason that no one has ever asked them to. They are in no sense inferior to those who receive and accept proposals. They are often sweeter, prettier, more practical, more affectionate and more fitted to make dear wives and devoted mothers. They have been overlooked, that's all. Sometimes they live in town, where they are too many girls and too few men, or where the men are of inferior sort.

For women who would marry, Panther, W. Va., is the place, despite its fierce name. In all that town of 800 inhabitants there is not a single marriageable woman between fourteen and forty. Lottie Hinrichson, the last rose that remained, has just announced her engagement, and the last hope of the Panther bachelors has faded.

A while back there were two-score girls in Panther over sixteen who were in receptive mood as to proposals, but the marriage list has rapidly dwindled into nothing. There are plenty of eligible young men in Panther, but they are without sweethearts and without wives. Some have ventured afield for feminine partners, but most of them stay at home and moon and grumble. They should advertise the paucity of girls in Panther and the quantity of desirable bachelors, and then get the railroad to run Cupid Specials at reduced rates without return privileges. Then the railway ticket agents will be stormed by the girls who have been left behind in the matrimonial Marathon.

THE GOVERNMENT'S "BEST SELLER."

Are the people interested in the agricultural advance? Here is the answer: The Department of Agriculture distributed lately 14,600,000 documents and other printed matter. That amount exceeds the combined total output of other departmental publications, and the people paid \$16,000 to secure some of it. When farmers and other citizens pay for government literature, they testify as to the genuineness of their interest.

The farm publications of the Department of Agriculture sell because they have a practical value. They contain detailed and expert information on all sorts of agricultural topics. They are educating farmers because they are informing them how to increase their crops and make their land yield larger dividends. The science of agriculture has never interested the people so much as now. The people will meet more than half-way any opportunity to increase their agricultural knowledge.

"One slice of pork eaten an hour before bedtime will make the consumer dream war dreams more exciting than any Captain Hobson could relate in a four-hour speech," says the Montgomery Advertiser. Not if it's Virginia ham, for that rare red meat lulls its nocturnal devotee into dreams of paradise.

There are some people who would have no objection about accepting any office whatever from President Wilson.

The balmy climate in the world, as seen a people as there are in the world, with as many original Wilson men to the square foot as there are in New Jersey, combine to give Virginia a distinction peculiarly its own.

Here is a Missouri opinion of royalty, as expressed in the Maryville Democrat-Forum:
 "I don't think George and Mary are worth half as much to the British empire as Asquith or Lloyd-George—the latter reminds me in appearance and character of our own Justice Hughes, former Governor of New York. The nobility of England seems to be falling rapidly into a state of innocuous decadence."
 Sounds as if "The Man from Home" wrote that.

The count in California only demonstrates that it is the privilege of a suffragette State to change its mind and keep on changing it.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

New York.

New York may not be the largest city in the world, but it is certainly one of the tallest. It is about twice as tall as Detroit and it spreads out over quite a bit of territory, reaching to within ten miles of the city limits in all directions. The population of the city is about 4,000,000 souls and 1,275 theatrical managers. From the Metropolitan tower one can overlook the entire city, and one has to overlook quite a good deal in New York, too.

Broadway is a very nice street, so called because of the broad streets and conversation that a person hears as he passes to and fro. It is populated almost exclusively by actors and bartenders.

New York's business streets are well paved with brick asphalt, granite and good intentions, and there are some very nice stores where nearly anything that a person needs can be purchased. New York also has a daily newspaper and perhaps more than one. The 5 o'clock afternoon editions are late the other day. They didn't get on the street until nearly 11:30 A. M. New York also has a post-office and nearly all trains stop at N. Y. There are several good churches, attended exclusively by visitors in the city. There is a good hack line and a person can get a taxicab any minute of the day or night anywhere he wants it—in the neck, in the middle of the back or between the cafe and the grill.

I am stopping at the St. Regis Hotel. I stopped there three times yesterday. It is a very nice hotel, and it looks perfectly respectable—a hotel, in fact, where a man would feel entirely safe in taking his wife and children. Mrs. St. Regis is a very good cook and they have jelly roll on the table every Sunday. I haven't met Mr. St. Regis yet. They have clean napkins and table cloths once a week and individual towels in the washroom. It is strictly up-to-date, having all modern conveniences, including hot and cold water, electric light and a bathtub.

I have been collecting impressions of the New York styles and find that celluloid collars are not very popular here. Almost nobody wears them but the millionaires and the visitors from the States.

THE NAMES OF TOWNS IN YOUR STATE. Blue fur hats also seem to be unpopular and I haven't seen a pair of earmuffs or wristlets. Articles and yarn mittens are not much worn on Broadway or Fifth Avenue. There are one or two good theatres here, and there is some sort of a show almost every night. I asked a policeman at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street about the population of this town, and he said the population was equally divided between those who were writing musical comedies and those who were thinking of writing them.

Diner—Say, gal, where is my chicken?
 Waitress—She quit two weeks ago.

From the Hickoryville Clinician.

T. Egbert Peavey, the Beau Brummel of our midst, has accepted a lucrative position as night clerk in a hotel down to the city and it must be a warm place to work, as he says he has to be right over the register all the time, and his mother is afraid he will catch cold when he goes out. T. Egbert has to keep track of what time the 9:17 train leaves every day and also the best places in the town where visitors kin buy picture post cards. Egbert says a well-known actress spoke to him the other evening. She said: "Why in thunder didn't you send that ice water up to my room, you red-headed, little galoot, you?" Egbert expects to get acquainted in the theatrical profession quite rapidly.

Elmer Jones says travelin' around the county selling wringers is a great way to learn things. He has already learned that every family has got one. J. Tibbs, who plays the base drum in the silver cornet band, has caught a dreadful cold, which may develop into a kripp. The bungle in the bass drum is right under his face when he has the drum strapped on, and every time he hits her a smash with the drumstick the wind shoots out'n the vent and hits him like a tornado. When he plays fast music it is just like standin' in a steady draft. He is going to hook the drum on different arter this, so the wind will hit the feller that is marchin' ahead of him.

Constable Exxy Hand is on a still hunt, and he will probably find the still if there is one around anywhere. Exxy Hand's culprit stole a new Exxy Hand's grinnin' face he has been usin' a round sponge cake his niece sent him from cookin' school instead.

Voice of the People

Annals Organized Labor Methods.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir:—Mr. Gompers' statement at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester that the American methods of our organized labor movement have been the result of the writer to question Mr. Gompers' idea of true Americanism. It cannot be denied that intimidation in different ways has been one of the principal methods of organized labor.

And one of the results of these un-American methods is that a good many

Abe Martin



IT'S EASY TO GET HELP WHEN YOU DON'T NEED IT AND HARD WHEN YOU DO.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright: 1912: By John T. McCutcheon.)



(Extract from a diary.) "Down to my last dollar, and my old friends don't seem to be able to help me. When I come near them they act as if they expected a touch, and treat me coolly."



"Well, I've got to give up my room, and I'm down to my last cent. I can't get work any place, and I've tried twenty places if I've tried one."



Two years later—"Well, I've worked up to assistant manager."



Five years later—"As I was coming out of the bank today, I met some of my old friends. They are all anxious to help me and said if I ever needed them to let them know."

people have become prejudiced against the labor unions.

If the unions would use their organization to suppress lawlessness instead of helping their members to evade the law when they have done wrong, they would be much stronger, as they would have public sentiment on their side and there would be no strike guards employed.

C. E. WILSON.

Washington, D. C.

Many Uninformed Voters.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir:—I note that some criticisms are being made of the proposition of the Times-Dispatch that planer and more intelligible propositions be submitted to the people at times of election on the great country, and the usual changes and amendments to the constitution laws when presented to the people, and also its statement that the ordinary voter did not understand the propositions submitted at the polls on the 5th of November, only thirty-one voted at all on the amendments, and some of our most intelligent voters voted for the amendments, and vice versa. Others were asking on the outside light on the questions, and saying they had cast their votes, and did not know whether they voted as they wished, and others said that, not understanding the propositions, they did not vote on them at all. Had the questions been put, "For amendment to allow city commissioners of the revenue and treasurer to succeed themselves after two terms, and for commission form of government for the city," the voter could have drawn a line through "I Against, or let it stand in favor. More light!"

CHAS. N. FRIEND.

Chester.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Battle of the Civil War.

Please inform me how many battles were fought in the War Between the States, and how many were fought in Virginia.

The lists published by the United States War Department give a total of 2,361, of which 554 were fought in Virginia.

Highest Point in Virginia.

Will you be good enough to tell me what is the highest point in this State? I think I once saw the statement in the Literary Column, but I did not preserve it.

A. N. BROWN.

Mount Rogers, in Grayson County, 5,719 feet.

Debate on Equal Suffrage.

Where may I get information for a debate on equal suffrage? I write to the Equal Suffrage League, Bryan Building, Richmond, Va.

Albany.

Can you name for me as many as ten soldiers of distinction whom Albany furnished to the Confederacy? R. R. H.

Yes, a hundred. Clayton, Texas; Garrett, Gracia, Johnston, Longstreet, Peiham, Roddy, Rhodes, Withers.

The Law's Revenge

The most cruel and indefensible crime committed within a decade by backwoodsmen suffering from the exaggerated ego was the killing of Judge

Thornton L. Massey and others at Hillsville last March. The tragedy occurred in a remote and primitive Virginia county. The murderers took to the woods in a section in which the roads are bad at all times, but at their worst in March. With a good start and local sympathy in their favor the members of the "Allen gang" felt that they had a fair chance to elude their pursuers. But little more than a half-year has passed, and a decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia confirming the death sentences of Claude Swanson Allen and Floyd Allen has been handed down. That settles these two cases. Silda Allen was recently captured after a long chase.

Of course, the Governor of Virginia will not interfere, and the Allens who have been convicted, and such others as may be convicted, and such others as will be electrocuted in the reasonably near future.

The Hillsville killings were spoken of at the time as a "disgrace to Virginia." No outlaw, or gang of outlaws, has the power to disgrace a State or to reflect in any way upon the success of the existing social organization. The disgrace of a State lies not in an outbreak of savagery upon the part of undisciplined citizens, but in the State's failure—if there is failure—to prove the usefulness of the law by enforcing it rigidly. Civilization cannot always civilize every unit in the entire population, but it civilizes the majority, so that if government governs and the law punishes lawlessness, it succeeds, and its vindication is beyond cavil.

The State of Virginia enjoys undiminished dignity. The law will be newly-proven valid when the first of the Allen gang takes his seat in the electric chair. The Allens were puffed up with their view of their importance in their community, and their ability to "do as they damn pleased," to use the phraseology of a late Kentucky feudist. Assuredly the Old Dominion has read their kind a lesson. The only regret is that when the law has had its revenge and several rather useless lives have been brought to an end there will remain Virginia's bereavement. The loss of a public servant of Judge Massey's type—a man who declined to violate the law by carrying weapons when he was told that he was in danger—is not a loss easily forgotten.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Corn and Wagon Story

"A farmer bought a wagon in 1894 for \$400. Then corn was selling at from 10 to 25 cents per bushel, cotton at 4 and 5 cents per pound, wheat at 40 cents per bushel, and other farm products in proportion. Recently he needed a new wagon and went to the same

dealer, who priced him the same make and style of wagon at \$70. The farmer objected to the extra \$10 and demanded a reason for the advance. The merchant reflected a moment and then said he would sell him on the same terms as the first one. 'You paid for the one you bought in '94 in corn, and, if I remember correctly, you brought me 600 bushels of corn, at 10 cents a bushel. Now you bring me 600 bushels of corn.' 'Well, say, hold on!' began the farmer.

"But," interrupted the dealer, 'your wife can select a \$125 survey, then you can have an \$80 kitchen range and \$25 worth of kitchen furniture—all for 600 bushels of corn. The wagon at \$70 and the other items foot up \$300; 600 bushels of corn at 50 cents a bushel amount to \$300.' 'The farmer was nonplussed, and without saying a word about the advance in farm supplies, wrote out his check for \$70 for the wagon and was satisfied that his was the greatest share of the present prosperity.'—Greenville (S. C.) News.

"Being a Virginian"

When the police looked into the shooting of Mrs. J. R. Myers in a Pennsylvania sleeping car, a Mr. Cuthbert, whose home is in Lynchburg, was asked how he came to be at Mrs. Myers's side almost as soon as the fatal shot was fired. He replied that from the platform of the next car he had heard the noise, had run to the consist, and, "being a Virginian," had done all he could to relieve the distress he found there.

His reason was luminous and satisfying. To be a Virginian was to have duty in such premises; to have such duty was for a Virginian its swift performance. A man that views himself as first of all a citizen of Virginia is not far from the kingdom; he has already accepted the higher law of courtesy and gentle breeding. No wonder that when Mr. Cuthbert left the inquiry, relieved of all suspicion, the admiring policemen warmly shook his hand.

There is no State, North or South, East or West, but invites teasing comment, amused or vexed. There are but few States that by some grace or virtue peculiar to themselves compel distinctive respect and compliance. But among these few no well-informed American will fail to count Virginia.—Boston (Mass.) Herald.

PUT THIS LABEL ON YOUR GOODS

Telephone MADISON 805 and ask CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1111 East Main Street

Richmond, Virginia

National State and City Bank Talks

No matter how small your income may be, you can, by careful spending, save something each week or month.

By depositing your savings with the National State and City Bank at 3 per cent compound interest you will gradually accumulate a surplus fund that will act as a safeguard against future needs.

Deposits from \$1 upward invited.

1111 East Main Street

Richmond, Virginia